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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



INVENTORY No. 121



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PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED BY THE DIVISION OF PLANT EXPLORATION AND INTRODUCTION, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934 (Nos. 106561-107747)

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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This inventory, No. 121, records the plant material (Nos. 106561-107747) received by the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction during the period from October 1 to December 31, 1934. Much of this material may be credited to the agricultural exploring expeditions that were in the field, all of which were engaged in special projects for the Department.

Of the nearly 2,000 lots of seeds collected by Messrs. Westover and Enlow, a large proportion are from regions in Turkistan and Turkey where the low winter temperatures and scanty rainfall make it appear probable that plants growing under those conditions would be able to withstand the similar climatic conditions in many parts of our Western and Southwestern States. The plant material collected, which consists largely of grasses, leguminous plants, and local strains of vegetables, will also be useful, in large part, for the replanting of areas denuded by erosion.

Similar comments may be made on the results of the Asiatic expedition conducted by H. G. MacMillan and J. L. Stephens, as the result of which about 60 lots of seeds and plants of grasses and other forage plants were introduced.

Through the courtesy of the Botanical Institute at Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Bureau received 83 lots of seeds, mostly grasses and leguminous perennials and shrubs, and including several species never before introduced (Nos. 106828-106838, 106842-106913). Judging from their native habitat, many of these should be of use in the western and southwestern sections of the United States.

An expedition to the Balkan countries, made by Dr. Edgar Anderson, of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., resulted in the introduction of 33 lots of seeds of ornamental trees and shrubs (Nos. 107622-107644, 107720-107729). While many of these already are known in cultivation, the fact that the seeds were taken from plants growing in unusually cold, dry situations will, it is believed, extend northward their possible growing range in this country.

Many Australian plants have become acclimated to southern California and other parts of the Southwest. That part of the United States should benefit,